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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1916

THE MESSAGE TO CARRANZA.

President Wilson, through Secretary
of State Lansing, has notified Carranza
that the patience of the American
people is exhausted with Mexican
lawlessness, Mexican cruelty and Mex-
ican duplicity; that the American
forces will not be withdrawn until
the Mexicans show themselves willing
and able to suppress marauders who
cross the American border to murder
and plunder, and that any attack of
the Carrancistas upon General Per-
shaw's command will lead to the
"gravest consequences."

In view of the general attitude and
ignorance of the Mexican people, it
would be foolish to imagine that any-
thing short of war is possible. The
day imposed upon this nation is a
painful one. It will cost many hun-
dreds of millions of dollars and many
lives will be sacrificed before it is
over.

But once our hand is put to the
plow, there must be no turning back.
The lesson to the Mexican people
must be effective—so effective that
murder and robbery will cease. It is
not a situation where sentiment can
be allowed to interfere with effi-
ciency. Innocent Mexicans will be
protected, but the robbers and mur-
derers who have brought this condi-
tion upon the two countries must be
dealt with without leniency. Mercy
would be regarded by them as weak-
ness warranting further treachery and
murder.

The foolish people of the United
States who have imagined that the
intervention would end speedily, with
the whole Mexican people begging for
peace, now will have opportunity to
understand just how foolish they have
been in their vain imaginings.

It is useless to undertake the task
unless we are willing to complete it
to the uttermost, which will require
not less than a half-million men in
Mexico, to say nothing of the num-
ber necessary to guard the border.

Not one foot of Mexican territory
should be annexed to the United
States but it is doubtful if the flag,
once carried into Mexico, ever will
be withdrawn. Events are more power-
ful than men. What President Wil-
son hopes for now—pacification of
and withdrawal from Mexico—never
will be realized in full. There will
be pacification, but not withdrawal
while he is president.

The language of Secretary Lansing
to Mr. Carranza would be translated
by Billy Sunday about as follows:
"You glass-eyed, long-whiskered nuff,
if you give me any more back talk I
will come down and knock your block
off."

FEDERAL AID FOR ROADS.

Unless interfered with by the trou-
ble in Mexico—war is always costly—
federal aid for good roads is almost
assured. Each of the houses has
passed a bill, and it is now chiefly a
matter of harmonizing their differ-
ences in conference.

The Bankhead bill, passed by the
senate, is the better drawn measure,
and will probably be the basis of
agreement. For one thing, it intro-
duces the third factor of area, along
with those of population and post-
road mileage, as the basis for the dis-
tribution of the annual appropriation
among the states. This will help to
give the states of large area and
sparse population, like New Mexico,
which naturally have the most road-
way to build, a more nearly equita-
ble share of the federal aid.

The senate bill also eliminates the
provision of the house bill for federal
aid for maintenance of roads, and
throws upon the states the entire bur-
den of keeping the highways in rep-
air. In this way every dollar that
comes from the federal treasury will
be into actual construction and, more-
over, every dollar so granted must
be matched by a dollar from the state
in which the road lies.

These are effective provisions
against anything like "pork" in the
distribution. There has been some
outcry in the east against the whole
proposition as merely a new form of
the "pork barrel." As the east is
already well provided with good
roads, and, moreover, as it pays a
good share of the income tax some
of its congressmen object to helping
the west and the south.

But federal aid for good roads is a
very different proposition from the
time-honored "pork barrel." If the
rivers and harbors bill, for example,
proposed to expend \$100,000 to deepen
Skunk creek, on condition that the
district in which it was situated gave
a like amount and agreed to keep
Skunk creek navigable after the work
was done, it would be a long time be-
fore the government dredges reached
Skunk creek.

If the public buildings appropri-
ation for a \$50,000 postoffice building
at Podunk carried with it a provision
that Podunk must put up a like sum
before the federal appropriation
would become available, it is likely
that the people of Podunk would
imagine that they could get along
with the old postoffice building for
many years.

If the Bankhead bill, or something
like it, becomes a law, it will stimu-
late every state to a vigorous good
roads campaign, and the burden upon
the people of New Mexico, for exam-
ple, would be materially lightened,
because New Mexico must have good
roads.

So far, William Barnes has ex-
pressed no dissatisfaction over the
defeat of Colonel Roosevelt at Chi-
cago.

OUR FEMINIZATION.

When the philosophy of the twen-
tieth century shall be written, one
of the chief things to be discussed
must be the process by which we
have, as a mass come to regard feel-
ing as superior to thought. Further-
more, the relation of the process to
the "emancipation of woman," and
its corollaries—a steady weakening of
the moral and religious sense, grow-
ing disrespect for authority, and up-
start socialism in general—cannot
be overlooked.

But being a philosopher, the writer
of that future work in which this
generation shall be pitilessly criticized
will not place the greater weight of
blame upon the shoulders of the fem-
inine contingent. Rather, the philo-
sopher will show that, had not the
generality of men been so deeply en-
grossed in what is perhaps the least
ennobling form of human activity—
mere money-getting—the conduct of
the women might have been less bump-
fous. Also the women are become
generally better educated than the
men. In every high school graduat-
ing class, the percentage of girls is
far higher than the boys in number
and, as a rule, the scholarship of
the girls is higher than that of the
boys.

Wherever there is superior educa-
tion as a rule, there we shall find the
dominating influence. Women are
more emotional than men, and they
have been applying their emotional
standards to everything under the
sun during the past few years. The
result seems to be a tendency among
the men of America to adopt the
characteristic outlook of the women.
This tendency doubtless has been
checked in Europe by the war; but
in America the war in Europe has
tended to intensify our sentimental-
ity.

It has been contended often that
war is necessary to cure people of
habits of luxury, of over-confidence,
of self-satisfaction, of centering their
thoughts on money-getting and on the
softer side of life. It may be before
it is over, that we shall have a train-
ing school in Mexico where a much-
needed hardening process can be had
by some hundreds of thousands of
American young men who otherwise
would grow up soft of fiber, mentally,
morally.

War is to be deplored, but there
are worse things, and one of those
worse things is for the men of any
country to become flabby.

The hyphen is going to support
Hughes on the ground that he is a
better American than Wilson.

A headline says: "Greece irritates
allies." Likewise, it might be added
that the allies irritate Greece.

There is no sign of a let-up in the
rampage of the Russian bear.

With Scissors and Paste

WHEN GENERAL PETAIN "BROKE
THROUGH."

(London Today)

These were the words with which
General Petain was cited in the army
order of Sept. 21, 1914.

Petaim, general commanding the
Sixth division of infantry, has, by his
example, his tenacity, his calm under
fire, his incessant foresight, his con-
tinual intervention at the right mo-
ment, obtained from his division dur-
ing 14 days of consecutive fighting a
magnificent effort, resisting repeated
attacks night and day, and the 14th
day, in spite of his losses, repelling a
final very violent attack.

Weather of the Soul

By Bliss Carman

THERE is a world of being
We range from pole to pole,
Through seasons of the spirit
And weather of the soul.

It has its new-born Aprils,
With gladness in the air,
Its golden Junes of rapture,
Its winters of despair.

And in its tranquil autumns
We halt to re-enforce
Our tattered scarlet pennons
With valor and resource.

From undiscovered regions
Only the angels know,
Great winds of aspiration
Perpetually blow.

To free the sap of impulse
From torpor of distrust,
And into flowers of joyance
Quicken the sentient dust.

From nowhere of a sudden
Loom sudden clouds of fault,
With thunders of oppression
And lightnings of revolt.

With hush of apprehension
And quaking of the heart,
There breed the storms of anger,
And floods of sorrow start.

And there shall fall—how gently!—
To make them fertile yet,
The rain of absolution
On acres of regret.

Till snows of mercy cover
The dream that shall come true,
When time makes all things wondrous,
And life makes all things new.

is strictly of the philosophic
type. A stanza from the Panama ode will
illustrate both the qualities and the
deficiencies of Johnson's verse:
Since that first dream, how long, how
weary long,
Crept the slow, lonely centuries, with
no heed
Of the premonitory need
Of that forgotten and neglected land—
Years like to years as waves upon the
sleepy strand;
Now, through this sympathetic strife,
The dozing tropic is no more,
The world is at its door,
At last it is adjointed to life,
To Freedom and the broad
Of human brotherhood;
This is the need
Of richer triumph in thy deed;
The Nation's pride that soon shall be
a pride without alloy.
That far beyond the Zone—
Ours only for the world to own,
Since that belongs to all that all alike
enjoy;
By head assured, not word of mouth,
We shall draw closer to the chivalrous
South,
Reaching our hands in friendship, not
in greed;
This is the leaping gladness in our
song,
That for the human throng,
Who still, in every land, are slaves to
ancient wrong,
Half realized, half understood,
Each still may rise to greet a greater
good;
There is a destiny in every need of
man,
Though long, oh, weary long,
It wait in patience for the strong,
Who grasp it not may honors him
who can;
Servant of Man, well done!

USE FERNS AS FOOD
(Seattle Correspondent New York
Sun)

The common fern or brake that
grows in the Puget sound country is
good to eat, according to University
of Washington Japanese students.
Several Japanese families have been
gathering the stems of the plant on
the campus recently. They are boiled
and eaten like "tuki," the Japanese
rhubarb, or the American asparagus.

To take out the acid taste of the
fern the stems are boiled in water, to
which ashes are added. When nearly
cooked the water and ashes are pour-
ed off. Clean boiling water is then
poured on and the cooking is complet-
ed.

When done the dish is called "war-
abi," and is considered a great deli-
cacy. Warabi may be eaten at once,
or it may be dried and stored away for
winter use. When mixed with oysters
it is called "sho-yu," which means
oyster sauce. The food can be mixed
with most meats, shellfish and veg-
etables.

History shows that the Puget sound
Indians made bread of the fern root
when the first white men came to the
country. They pounded the roots to a
pulp and then baked the mass.

Professor Rigg of the botany de-
partment of the University of Wash-
ington says that the fern contains
more starch than the potato. White
people do not eat ferns because they
are too fibrous.

AN ODE ON PANAMA.

As a graduate of Earlham college
and an active member of the Ameri-
can Peace society, it is but natural
that Robert Underwood Johnson
should devote his latest volumes of
verse to topics of war and peace.

Even is pen of praise to Colonel
Goethals, the most ambitious
in the book, disfigures from its sym-
bolical consideration of the canal and
it buldler to lament the sudden chaos
that has fallen on the world.
As a poet, the editor of the Cen-

SECRETARY LANSING'S LATEST NOTE TO GENERAL CARRANZA

(Continued from Page Two.)

the purpose of resisting the onslaughts
of a few bands of lawless men, espe-
cially when the neighboring state
makes no effort to prevent these at-
tacks.

"The most effective method of pre-
venting raids of this nature, as past
experience has fully demonstrated, is
to visit punishment or destruction on
the raiders. It is precisely this plan
which the United States desires to fol-
low along the border without any in-
tention of infringing upon the sov-
ereign rights of her neighbor, but which,
although obviously advantageous to
the de facto government, it refused to
allow or even countenance. It is in
fact protection to American lives and
property about which the United
States is solicitous and not the meth-
ods or ways in which that protection
shall be accomplished. If the Mexi-
can government is unwilling or un-
able to give this protection by pre-
venting its territory from being the
rendezvous and refuge of murderers
and plunderers, that does not relieve
this government from its duty to take
all the steps necessary to safeguard
American citizens or American soil.
The United States government cannot
and will not allow bands of lawless
men to establish themselves upon its
borders with liberty to invade and
plunder American territory with im-
punity, when pursued, to seek safety
across the Rio Grande, relying upon
the plea of their government that the
integrity of the soil of the Mexican re-
public must not be violated.

Not Doing Its Best.

"The Mexican government further
protests that it has made every ef-
fort on its part to protect the fron-
tier, and that it is doing 'all possible'
to avoid a recurrence of such acts.
Attention is again invited to the well
known activity of de la Rosa, Anacleto
Piscano, Pedro Vinos and others in
connection with the border raids and
to the fact that, as I am advised, up
to June 4, de la Rosa was still collect-
ing troops at Monterey for the openly
avowed purpose of making attacks on
Texas border towns and that Pedro
Vino was recruiting at other places
for the same avowed purpose. I have
already pointed out the uninterrupted
progress of Villa to and from Colum-
bus and the fact that the American
forces in pursuit of the Glenn Springs
marauders penetrated 165 miles into
Mexican territory without encounter-
ing a single Carrancista soldier. This
does not indicate that the Mexican
government is 'doing all possible,'
this is not sufficient to prevent border
raids and there is every reason, there-
fore, why this government must take
such preventative measures as it
deems sufficient.

Money Damages Not Enough.

"It is suggested that injuries suf-
fered on account of bandit raids are a
matter of 'pecuniary reparation,' but
never the cause for American forces
to invade Mexican soil. The preced-
ents which have been established and
maintained by the government of the
Mexican republic for the last half cen-
tury do not bear out this statement. It
has grown to be almost a custom not
to settle depredations of bandits by
payments of money alone, but to quell
such disorders and to prevent such
crimes by swift and sure punishment.

"The de facto government finally
argues that if the frontier were duly
protected from incursions from Mex-
ico, there would be no reason for the
existing difficulty; thus the de facto
government attempts to absolve itself
from the first duty of any govern-
ment, namely, the protection of life
and property. This is the paramount
obligation for which governments are
instituted and governments neglect-
ing or failing to perform it are not
worthy of the name. That is the duty
for which General Carranza, it must
be assumed, initiated his revolution
in Mexico and organized the present
government and for which the United
States government recognized his gov-
ernment as the de facto government.

"Protection of American lives and
property, then, in the United States, is
the first obligation of this govern-
ment, and in Mexico, in first, the ob-
ligation of Mexico, and second, the
obligation of the United States. In
securing this protection along the
common boundary, the United States
has a right to expect the co-operation
of its neighboring republic, and yet,
instead of taking steps to check or
punish the raiders, the de facto gov-
ernment demurs and objects to mea-
sures taken by the United States. The
government of the United States does
not wish to believe that the de facto
government approves these marauding
attacks, yet as they continue to be
made, they show that the Mexican
government is unable to repress them.

"This inability, as this government has
occasion in the past to say, may ex-
cuse the failure to check the outrages
complained of, but it only makes
stronger the duty of the United States
to prevent them for if the government
of Mexico cannot protect the lives and
property of Americans exposed to at-
tack by Mexicans, the United States
is in duty bound, insofar as it can,
to do so.

Withdrawal Is Refused.

"In conclusion, the Mexican govern-
ment invites the United States to sup-
port its 'assurances of friendship with
real and effective acts' which 'can be
no other than the immediate with-
drawal of the American troops.' For
the reasons I have herein fully set
forth, this request of the de facto gov-

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commodation today. Tomorrow a little aid
may be a great advantage. Get acquainted
with the officers of

State National Bank

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Preparedness!

To combat disease, to meet any
emergency—that's the meaning of
the word to the individual. Why
wait? If you allow health to fail
and the vitality to become low, it is
a long tedious job to rebuild the
constitution up to its normal stand-
ard after disease or overwork has
sapped your strength and wasted
the tissues. Be prepared! Be sure
the family medicine chest contains



Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

Then you'll have for sudden illness or indispositions, day or night an abso-
lutely pure tonic-stimulant. A tablespoonful in water or milk, before meals
and on retiring promotes health. For by the tonic and stimulating effects of
Duffy's on the little digestive glands along the mucous surfaces of the stom-
ach, it assists that organ to obtain from the food all its nourishing properties,
and to properly digest and assimilate the same. Thus the system is fur-
nished with necessary strength and vigor to resist and offset disease and to
re-establish a sound condition. Since the foundation of all "Preparedness"
rests on individual health, it behooves you to

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Sold in SEALED BOTTLES ONLY. Beware of imitations.

NOTE: Get Duffy's from your local druggist, grocer or dealer.
\$1.00 per bottle. If he cannot supply you, write us.
Send for useful household booklet free.

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THE TORRENTS OF SPRING

"IT NEVER RAINS, BUT IT POURS."

It is a fact well known to physicians that there are extremely few people who are in a good
physical condition in the spring.

The Cause: The repeated demands upon one's energy during the long winter—shut up indoors,
sleeping or working in the close air of an overheated room—without proper exercise and relaxation in
the sunshine and pure air. Then, too, the common diseases of winter swoop
down on many and their feeble resistance
makes them a mark for the
germs of Gripe—"spring fever" and
pneumonia. The torrents of spring
usually come at the same time with
countless cases of nervous exhaustion
and a general rundown condition.
This is simply a state of vital bank-
ruptcy—it is recognized by the lan-
guor, mental depression, "blueness,"
headache, sleeplessness, lack of ap-
petite, poor digestion, thin blood and
nervousness. Vitality and vigor are
undiminished.

The Remedy: Just the sort of
spring remedy you need to make rich
red blood and cure that lassitude and
feeling of nerve exhaustion is Dr.
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery
which bears the stamp of public
approval and has sold more largely
in the past fifty years than any
other blood purifier and stomach
tonic. The refreshing influence of
this extract is like Nature's influence
—the blood is bathed in the tonic
which gives it new life—the vital
fires of the body burn brighter and
their increased activity consumes the
tissue rubbish which has accumulated
during the winter. Dr. Pierce, the
head of the Invalids' Hotel and Sur-
gical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and a
physician of large experience and
practice, was the first to make up an
blood and tones up the stomach and the entire system in Nature's own way. The "Golden Medical
Discovery" is just the tissue builder and tonic you require when recovering from a hard cold, grip,
or pneumonia. Good blood is everything to every man. It means fresh strong nerves, good digestion,
good circulation. Those who have used Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery marvel at the way it
checks blood diseases. See a man to-day with skin all broken out; see him a few weeks later after using
the "Discovery," his skin is all cleared up, eyes bright, and he is contented with himself. Buy it now!

